

THE INQUIRER.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND, EDITOR.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR. REUBEN WOOD.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

Portsmouth—Its Advantages, Condition and Prospects.—No. 3.

In former numbers we have spoken of the advantages of situation and present condition of Portsmouth. It now remains to consider it under another head:

III. FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The future of Portsmouth is full of promise and encouragement. Nothing more is requisite, in order to realize the fondest wishes of its best citizens, than for enterprise and capital to seize hold of the advantages already in possession, and with a vigorous hand, work out results similar to those which have been realized in other places, and which have caused those places to become populous, prosperous and wealthy cities.

A town, situated in the heart of an agricultural district, will become the centre of trade for that district. It will grow as that grows, improve as that improves, and decline as that declines. Its condition will at any given time be the true exponent of the condition of the country upon which it depends.

Give to this town commercial advantages, and it will probably become the depot for the surplus agricultural products of a larger region of country and of foreign products for the consumption of that region. Where the commercial advantages are shared, in whole or in part, with other places, the increase of business consequent upon these advantages, will still be comparatively limited. There will be little room for enterprise or capital beyond a given point, and that point will generally be reached at an early period.

But add to agricultural abundance and commercial facilities, the power and materials for manufacture, and you bestow elements of almost unlimited prosperity; more especially, if all these advantages are of a superior kind. When we speak of manufacture, in this connection, we refer to all manner of changes wrought by labor in the raw material, whereby articles are fabricated for consumption or use.

In order to be convinced of the vast importance of manufactures, when united with agricultural and commercial advantages, we have only to cast our eyes in almost any direction and learn the history of places distinguished for wealth and population. Manufactures have built up Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Lowell and numberless other places. Louisville and St. Louis are just beginning to gain a fresh impetus from their beneficial influence. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, though manufacturing largely within their own limits, are in addition, the centers of large manufacturing districts. Look at England and, with all her agricultural and commercial resources, what would she have been without her manufactures? They are her very life's blood. They have built her up, until from comparatively an insignificant island, she has become one of the mightiest kingdoms on earth.

With the present resources of Portsmouth, nothing ought to prevent her from becoming one of the largest manufacturing cities in the west. The little that has already been done is an earnest of what may and will be done hereafter.

Let us look at some of the leading branches which must, at no distant day, be extensively carried on at this place: and first, all those of which iron is the chief material, from a wood screw up to a steam engine. Where, on the western waters, can these branches be carried on so advantageously? When our railroad is constructed into the mineral region, coal to an unlimited amount can be brought here at the cheapest rates. Iron of the best quality will be at our very doors, since here will be the depot for a great number of furnaces. Even at the present moment, one or two rolling mills, in addition to the one now in operation, might be profitably carried on. Instead of having to purchase some of our nearest stores at Cincinnati, we can then supply that city, and other portions of the west, with every variety of that article, cheaper than it can be obtained from any other place; for the reason that, the raw material, the moving power, and the subsistence of workmen can be had here lower than elsewhere. A foundry is now in progress here, which we doubt not, will be able to compete successfully with the Cincinnati foundries, on their own ground, in all varieties of iron castings. In the construction of steam engines, we shall have an advantage over either Pittsburgh or Cincinnati because we are nearer to the raw material. To carry on all the varied branches of Manufacture of which iron is the raw material, now carried on in the west, to say nothing of other branches not yet introduced here, would require a large population, large investments of capital and large supplies of every article of consumption. The sales would be correspondingly large and would be counted by hundreds of thousands or millions.

Closely allied to the iron manufacture is boat building, for which Portsmouth is equally well adapted. The large quantities of excellent timber requisite for this purpose so abundant in the valleys of Scioto, its tributaries, Tipton's creek and Sandy river, point out this place as a favored spot for marine constructions. Locust and other timber from the Scioto, is now taken down to Cincinnati, for this purpose, which, by right, it should be used here. It is a conceded point, that the Ohio valley is now, and must forever be, the boat-yard of the Mississippi

centrated all the necessary materials, in such abundance and of such superior quality. It may be added, that nowhere on the Ohio, are these pre-requisites obtainable under more favorable circumstances than at Portsmouth, which ought, and, at no distant period, we think will, put afloat a greater number of boats than any other place on the western waters. When the plans of the Portsmouth Dock and Basin Company are fully carried out, facilities will be afforded for boat building and repairing which cannot fail to command the business of the Ohio river.

Another branch of manufacturing business which must be carried on very extensively in this immediate vicinity, is tanning. Portsmouth, as has been before stated, is in the centre of the most extensive range of Chesnut Oak in the United States. In extent, it appears to coincide pretty nearly with the bituminous shale deposits. The Chesnut oak affords a superior bark for tanning purposes, and is now taken below, in large quantities for that purpose. There are already two extensive tanneries (one just gone into operation) on the canal near town; one in the town; one on the Kentucky side opposite town; and another, on the same side, just commenced. Tanning will be carried on to some extent throughout the bark region; but owing to the facilities for procuring bark from various points, together with the raw hides, and the facilities for shipping the leather, Portsmouth must always remain the great center of this important branch of business. Before many years, the exports of leather from here will be very large.

Leather being extensively and cheaply produced here, other branches of manufacture for which leather is the chief material, must also grow up. Fine shoes are now made here, which can be afforded as low as those of the same kind made at the east, and of a superior quality. A shoe factory on a large scale is now in contemplation and will go into operation this season. As leather can be obtained here at low rates; as good workmen can be readily procured; and as subsistence for workmen and their families is abundant, there is no reason why shoes cannot be made here as cheaply, as at any of the eastern towns. Why may they not be made cheaper? Why may not Portsmouth become the great shoe manufactory and mart of the western country? No good reason can be assigned why it may not.

If shoes can be manufactured here more cheaply than at other points, so may saddles, harness, trunks and other articles of which leather forms a principal material.

Few places, if any, in the west, are more favorable for cotton and woolen factories than Portsmouth. Cotton can be brought here from the South at a trifling expense, and the uplands in the vicinity are well adapted to sheep husbandry. The woolen manufactures at Steubenville are flourishing, and we believe the same may be said of several, in the adjoining county of Adams. The one now in operation here, although not large is doing well.

Coach, carriage and wagon making is another branch of business that may be carried on here to great advantage. All the materials are at hand; the skill is here; and the work may be readily shipped to any part of the western country. Why should such great numbers of wagons be taken past here from Pittsburgh, destined for the south and west, when we have every facility for making them here, as good in material and workmanship, and at equally low prices?

For the manufacture of every kind of cabinet work and chairs, this point is equally favorable, though it must be admitted, that the facilities of sale, both for consumption and export, must always be greater in large places. Many articles, however, of a coarser kind will eventually be made, and either disposed of here or be taken to Cincinnati.

These are some of the leading branches, but there are many others for which this place holds out as great inducements as other places, to say the least. The leading manufactures once established, others must follow in their train, since all are more or less intimately connected, and mutually strengthen and support each other. In short, Portsmouth is marked out by nature as the site of a great manufacturing place. This is its destiny, and this destiny must be accomplished. The power, whether water or steam, can be commanded to an almost unlimited extent. Another dam built at Piketon, which is seriously talked of, to afford slack-water navigation to that place connected with the canal, would give a large power at the three locks, and on the lands of the Portsmouth Dock and Basin Company. Another at Bear creek, 15 miles up, with a cut on the east side to bring a branch of the canal into the upper end of town, would afford a very large amount of water power at this place.

And when our railroad into the mineral region is constructed, there will be no limit to the extent of cheap steam power. The facts being as we have endeavored to state them, the interest and duty of the citizens of Portsmouth are plainly marked out. Their advantages in an agricultural and commercial point of view, great though they be, should not be regarded as ultimate resting points, but as aids to the vastly more important business of manufacturing; as means, chiefly valuable as they subserve the grand end of bringing here a population of operative mechanics, of producing all that mechanical skill can accomplish, and of deriving their chief wealth from the only legitimate source, physical power directed by human intelligence and energy.

Great suffering is reported among the California emigrants who have started overland this spring. The steamer St. Paul arrived at St. Louis on the 15th inst., from St. Joseph, bringing 50 or 60 persons, who had become discouraged and were returning to their homes.

Accounts from all parts of the country

Our Railroad.

It is with no ordinary degree of satisfaction, that we refer to the communication of the President and Directors of the S. and H. Valley Railroad, which will be found in another column. It will be read with deep interest by all who have their own, or the best good of this section of the country at heart. Those who have ever doubted the practicability of the route by the way of Jackson, will now learn, that it is much more favorable than its warmest friends had anticipated. Those also who have suffered themselves to doubt the good faith of the company in making the examination, will have the positive assurance of the directors here, as well as those on other parts of the line, that they will never abandon this route as long as any hope exists of procuring funds to make it. Who can ask for more? Who can doubt that every man will now step forward and give this road his warm and hearty support? Shakespeare says:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood,
Leads on to fortune."

It is now flood-tide in the affairs of Scioto county. The opportunity is now afforded, for the people to give an impetus to their prosperity, which will be felt long after the present generation has left the stage of action. This road once made, and this town and county will spring forward like a race horse in the career of wealth and influence. We verily believe, that were the value of this road duly appreciated, the citizens of the Scioto valley, on both sides, would give it the decided preference over any other, for the reason that it would at once create a business which otherwise would never exist. Population and capital would then flow in, that would never be drawn here by a road up the valley.

Only a few days remain, before the vote will be taken. Let no man be idle. Let all take an active part in this important business. Of what consequence is the loss of a day or two in ordinary business when the immediate interests of every man, and every man's family are at stake? Be up and doing, and Saturday will be the proudest day in the annals of Scioto county.

The Mistake of a lifetime, or, the Robber of the Rhine valley. A story of the mysteries of the shore and the vicissitudes of the sea. By Waldo Howard. Esq. Published in numbers, at 12 1/2 cents each. For sale at Wells.

Wells laid upon our table the other day three numbers of this charming and fascinating novel. It is written with great power, a thorough knowledge of life on sea and land, and an appreciation of character possessed by very few writers. It is full of interesting episodes, each a complete story of itself, while the incidents of the main tale are woven together with consummate art, yet, sometimes, with provoking changes of scene and dramatic personae. Never since Scott or Cooper held us bound in their spells, have we become so interested in a work of fiction. It has had a great run, as it well deserves to have, and will take its place as an equal among the very best works of its class.

Those who are determined to deny themselves the pleasurable excitement produced by such a work, must not venture to read the first page of this; three pages would captivate them past all remedy, except that which the book itself affords.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

On the night of the 5th inst., the steamer Dispatch, as she was off Grand river unfortunately ran into the steamer Commerce, by which 38 men out of a detachment of 350 British troops, were lost. Grand river is some 50 miles from Buffalo, on the British side of Lake Erie. This accident, like two-thirds of all similar ones, was caused by sheer carelessness. The Commerce having but one light, and that at her mast-head, persevered in crossing the course of the Dispatch. Such recklessness and utter disregard for the safety of passengers, demands and should receive the just condemnation of the public.

Railroad! Railroad!!

To the People of Scioto County:
The very favorable verbal report of our able engineer, Mr. Webb, has satisfied the Directors of the "Scioto & H. V. Railroad," that the route by way of Jackson county, is far more favorable than they had dared to hope for. That, in fact, as far as the neighborhood of Scioto Furnace, which includes the part they most dreaded, it is a better route than the one up the valley of the Big Scioto. The undersigned Directors, therefore, in consideration of this assurance, and in the further consideration of the vast creation of business which that route promises over any other—feel justified in saying, as they hereby do, that they will never consent to locate the road in any other direction until all efforts have failed, and all hopes lost, of raising the means to take it by way of Jackson county.

The Directors, however, would not disguise the fact, that to enable them to do so, the route being some fourteen miles longer, they will have to rely upon liberal subscriptions by the owners of Furnaces and Furnace lands, and by the county of Jackson, as well as the county of Scioto. And they add, in conclusion, that they will not permit themselves to doubt that the necessary aid will be afforded, by a people so deeply interested.

We are respectfully,
J. V. ROBINSON,
B. F. CONWAY,
G. W. PENNEY,
C. A. M. DAMARIN,
W. H. DOUGLASS,
FRANCIS CAMPBELL,
Directors of S. & H. V. R. Co.
May 20, 1850.

[Columbus Correspondent.]

COLUMBUS, May 14, '50.

This morning the president announced the standing committees, which I promised some days since to send you soon as appointed.

Standing Committees of the Convention.
On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Kirkwood, Curry, Forbes, Norris, Bates, Dorsey, Case of Hocking, Woodbury and McClelland.

On the Legislative Department.—Messrs. Sawyer, Reemelin, Chambers, Barnes, Montgomery, Thompson of Stark, Way, Cahill, Morehead and Hunter.

On the Executive Department.—Messrs. Leadbetter, Riddle, Vance of Champaign, Blair, Cook, Brown of Carroll, and Gillet.

On the Judicial Department.—Messrs. Kenyon, Hitchcock of Geauga, Mason, Vance of Butler, Stanberry, Groesbeck, Stillwell, Smith of Warren, Ranny, Kirkwood, McCormick and Humphreville.

On Apportionment.—Messrs. Holmes, Morris, Barnes of Preble, Dorsy, Hunt, Stickney, Patterson, Claypoole, McClelland, Manon, Henderson, Case of Hocking, Cutler, Lawrence, Scott of Harrison, Bennett, Gregg, Hootman, Swift, Woodbury and Farr.

On the Elective Franchise.—Messrs. Robertson, Green of Ross, Townshend, Otis, and Scott of Auglaize.

On Corporations, other than Corporations for Banking.—Messrs. Norris, Stanton Reemelin, Sellers and Ewart.

On Banking and Currency.—Messrs. Larwill, Roll, Peck, Mitchell Williams and Florence.

On Public Debt and Public Works.—Messrs. Hawkins, Stebbins, Hitchcock of Cuyahoga, Harlan, Swan, Jones, Johnson, Bickensderfer and Larsh.

On Future Amendments to the Constitution.—Messrs. Ranney, Warren, Hamilton Smith of Wyandot, and Gray.

On Education.—Messrs. Stidger, Curry, Quigley, Greene of Defiance, Brown of Athens, and Smith of Highland.

On Militia.—Messrs. Lidey, Thompson of Stark, Gray, Loudon, Gillet, Scott of Auglaize and Barnes of Preble.

On Finance and Taxation.—Messrs. Loudon, Horton, Firestone, Ewing, and Barbee.

On the Preamble and Bill of Rights.—Messrs. Vance of Butler, Groesbeck, Nash, Stanberry, Orton, Case of Licking and Bates.

On Public Institutions of the State.—Messrs. Vance of Champaign, King, Struble, Graham, and Way.

On Jurisprudence.—Messrs. Host, Andrews, Collings, Archbold, Case of Licking, Thompson of Shelby, Clark, Green of Ross, and Otis.

On Miscellaneous Subjects and Propositions.—Messrs. Archbold, Blair, Chambers, Hard, Quigley, Nash, and Perkins.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Ewart, Clark, Taylor, Forbes, and Hamilton.

Gen. Hunt, of Lucas, offered a resolution instructing the committee on apportionment to inquire into the expediency of granting every county in the State, without regard to its population, at least one representative, which was adopted.

The memorials and petitions presented on yesterday were all taken up and referred to the committee on elective franchise.

The committee on rules made their report, which was laid on the table to be printed before being acted upon.

Nothing else of importance was transacted during the forenoon session. Mr. Stidger's resolution concerning the surplus Revenue, of which I spoke yesterday, was again taken up, the first section stricken out, and finally the whole matter was laid on the table. Considerable discussion was had on a motion of Col. Sawyer for the Convention to "go into committee of the Whole on the State of the commonwealth of Ohio," which was carried, and Mr. Vance of Butler was called to the chair. Nothing was done in committee, however, except to strike out the first section of Mr. Stidger's resolution, (above referred to,) when the committee rose and reported the resolution as amended, and it was laid on the table.

There was not much done this afternoon except to introduce unimportant resolutions and inquiries, which were referred to committees, such for instance, as to inquire into the expediency of making certain changes in the constitution concerning banking, capital punishment, &c.

At 4 o'clock the convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, and considered Mr. Mason's resolutions creating the office of Lieutenant Governor, and to give the Governor the "veto power," upon the latter of which some discussion was had, the principal speakers being Mr. Mason and Mr. Archbold.

Yours, ZED.

COLUMBUS, May 15.

After the reading and correcting of the journal this morning, we had another discussion about the propriety of receiving petitions on the subject of universal suffrage. Col. Sawyer making it a point to object to the reception of all such instruments while they ask that negroes may be allowed equal rights and privileges with white men. He says he is willing that white ladies shall have the right of suffrage, as well as the right to hold office, but when it comes to NEGROES, the matter changes complexion—becomes too dark. The petitions were received and laid on the table.

Mr. Reemelin, on yesterday, offered a resolution to have the debates and proceedings of the convention published in two German newspapers, in the same manner and for the same compensation that they are now published in the Statesman and State Journal, which was referred to a select committee, and reported back to-day, with a recommendation that it be agreed to, upon which a lengthy discussion sprang up. Most of the members appear favorable to the proposition, provided the papers shall be named in the resolution, so that one of them shall be located in this city, and the other in Cincinnati.

At half past 11 o'clock, the convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the report of the committee on rules, which was considered until the recess, and again resumed this afternoon.

At 4 o'clock the committee rose, and the convention then proceeded to discuss the amendments made in committee, and the whole report, as amended, was finally adopted.

So the convention now has rules to govern its proceedings, and standing committees to report business, so that we may hope for its legitimate work to progress speedily.

Yours, ZED.

COLUMBUS, May 16.

I think the convention has at last very nearly, if not entirely, finished its preliminary business. On yesterday rules were adopted to govern the proceedings; and I think as good a rule as this: "No member shall speak more than once on one subject, until every member wishing to speak shall have spoken." The president had to apply that rule to the case of more than one member to-day, but will become familiar with it in the course of time, and perhaps it will not have to be referred to so often. It is a very commendable rule, indeed, for the greatest impediment to business heretofore has been a desire on the part of three or four members to do all the work, and especially, all the speaking;

and while paying a little too much attention to the speaking the work was somewhat neglected. But this always will be the case in deliberative bodies. Two or three men in a hundred can at any time be found who think they are wiser than all the rest, and have a peculiar love for the music of their own sweet voices.

Most of the forenoon session to-day was occupied in discussing the propriety of securing to the State the copy-right to publish, in book form, the proceedings and debates of the convention; and when all became tired of the matter, it was laid on the table with the understanding that it should stay there.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution calling on the Secretary for certain information concerning the enumeration of white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years, in each county, township and ward in the State for the years 1830, 1843 and '47, and also the total population as shown by the census of 1840, which was adopted. Mr. Holmes is chairman of the committee on apportionment.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Ranney, instructing the committee on the Legislative department to inquire into the expediency of requiring the yeas and nays to be taken and recorded on the final passage of all bills and resolutions by the Legislature, which was referred to that committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Williams, declaring it expedient to elect all State, county and township officers by the people, which was referred to the committee on the Legislative departments.

The balance of the forenoon, and the whole of the afternoon was consumed discussing the report of a committee appointed some days since, to consider how full the debates shall be reported, what number of volumes shall be published, &c. It was finally agreed that three thousand copies should be published, under sanction of the convention, for the use of the State, to be distributed in every county and township, if being understood at the same time that the copy-right will be secured to the State, and that the publishers of the Statesman and Journal, and everybody else who may see fit, shall publish and sell any number they please on their own private accounts.

Yours, &c., ZED.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

SENATE.—After the presentation of various petitions and the transaction of other morning business, the bill to promote the progress of useful arts was made the special order for to-morrow. The bill for the relief of Gen. Roger Jones was taken up and passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California, and the establishment of territorial governments.

Mr. Douglass expressed his desire to get a test vote upon the separation of the measure for the admission of California from other subjects; with that view he moved to lay the bill under consideration on the table—which was negatived—yeas 24, nays 28.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved to amend the 10th section of the bill by striking out the provision in regard to the territorial legislatures passing laws concerning slavery, and substituting a provision preventing said legislatures making any laws interfering with those rights of property which grow out of the institution of slavery.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, stating his reasons, and asking why should Senators embarrass the pending proposition, by an attempt to secure a provision protecting slavery where it could not and would not go.

Mr. Davis said he was contending for a principle—the rights of the South.

Mr. Yulee disavowed the entire scheme presented by the committee of thirteen.

Mr. Foote said he was gratified to find that Mr. Yulee was the only southern man who, by a direct vote, had felt himself called upon to express his entire disapprobation of the report. He spoke at length in favor of compromise.

The debate continued between Foote and Yulee until 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanly, from select committee to inquire what persons who held office under the last administration were correspondents of newspapers, and interfered with elections, asked that the committee be authorized to employ a clerk, and have power to send for persons and papers, which after some debate and the proposal of several amendments, was agreed to.

After some unimportant business, the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's desk, when, after some of the members speaking on tariff and Bulwer's letters, it adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

SENATE.—Resumed the consideration of the bill to admit California as a State, and the establishment of territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico.

Mr. Davis of Miss., modified his amendment by substituting a proviso to section 10, giving to territorial legislatures the power to pass laws necessary to promote the right of citizens of territories in their slave property.

Mr. Foote resumed and concluded his speech, which is quite lengthy, with additional pungent and sarcastic remarks in opposition to Yulee. In conclusion he expressed his conviction that the day was not far distant when the compromise bill would pass both Houses of Congress, and be hailed by a universal shout of the people.

Mr. Clements desired to say that the bill would never pass in its present form.

Mr. Foote replied, he was not opposed to amendments.

Mr. Clements said that, unfortunately they could never get any amendments that were satisfactory. He proceeded to show that Foote had not been consistent in this connection.

Mr. Foote interrupted, and a triangular cross-fire ensued, between Messrs. Davis and Clements, which continued until 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various reports of committees presented.

Mr. McLane, from committee on commerce, reported a bill to admit certain articles of growth and production of Canada, on condition that like articles of the U. S. should be admitted free of duty into Canada. Accompanying the report was the correspondence between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the bill on the

table, and it was referred to committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Senate's amendment to the bill to facilitate coinage at the mints was concurred in.

After some further business the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

SENATE.—Not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Burt rose to a question of privilege to make a report from the select committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Secretary of War, relative to the circumstances connected with the Galphin claim. The committee had not been able to agree, on those points which relate to the payment of principal and interest of the claim. He offered the following resolution:

"That the written articles of the different members of the committee, on the subjects of judgments, principal and interest of the representatives of George Galphin be printed."

Mr. Burt was instructed by committee further to say that they asked that their report be laid on the table and printed. When this was done they would ask that it be taken up and considered by the House.

Mr. Brooks would take occasion to discuss the matter of public printing. He took this course because public documents which go to the printer, go to that "bourn whence no traveller returns."

Arrival of the Hibernia.

[By telegraph to Portland, thence by locomotive express to Newburyport, thence by Bain's telegraph.]

HALIFAX, May 15.—2 p. m.
Hibernia has arrived. Cotton advanced 1/4 to 1/2. Fair Orleans 7 1/2. Sales for the week 9,300 bales, of which speculators took 3,400.

All quiet on the continent. Eugene Sue elected in Paris. No disturbance.

Flour advanced 1s, and firm. Corn is in good demand at about six-tenths advance.

Provisions.—Pork, no change, but new western less firm. Hams are in good demand at previous rates. Bacon is steady. Lard is about 3d lower. Coffee is dull at Liverpool, and duller at London. Ceylon quoted at 48s and fair demand. 24 to 30 for pearl and pots.

New York, May 16th.

Hibernia news has as yet had no effect on the market, except checking transactions. It continues buoyant. Breadstuffs and provisions—moderate business doing. Groceries for the last three days foot up 1,500 bags Coffee, 1,300 hds Molasses, 1,700 Sugar. Hemp dull at \$1.15, 1.25 American dew rotted.

Continuation of steamers news.—Sugar fair demand at previous rates. Rice, active demand at 18 a 20s, which is lower. Tobacco, sales last month 798 hds. Market has been very quiet but holders are firm and require full prices from preceding month. Money market unchanged.

Business in the manufacturing districts favorable.

The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince on the 1st of May.

The ministry have again been left in a minority. The proceedings in parliament are of no interest.—Eugene Sue has beat his opponent 8000 votes. Election passed off quietly. The Greek question is neither settled nor likely to be.

CLEVELAND, May 16, M.

The steamer America, Capt. Squier, coming from Buffalo to-day, took fire when ten miles out. She was run on shore, however, and after considerable exertion, the fire was extinguished.

St. Louis, May 17.

The flouring mill and Distillery of Rollison & Hughes, Dallas, Ill., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 13th. Loss \$15,000—insurance \$6,000.

Weather very pleasant. Wheat continues active, and in demand at advanced rates. Sales of 2000 bu, at 80 a 1.28. Flour firm—sales of 15,000 bbls at 85 and 5.55. Corn declined—sales at 52 a 58—pure white 60. Market bare of pork and lard, with upward tendency—mess \$9.00; clear 9.75 a 10, and prime at 6.50—hams 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; shoulders 4 a 4 1/2—Lard from 3 1/2 to 6 1/2. Whiskey drooping—raw 24, rectified 24 a 24. Hemp 60 a 90 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

The steamers news strengthened breadstuffs, but no change to notice. Sales of 700 kegs of lard at 7c. Mess pork held firmly at \$10.78—city packed mess beef at \$13.00 per bbl.

CINCINNATI, May 18, M.

Up to 6 o'clock no verdict had been returned in Sumner's case. The jury stand 7 for conviction, 5 for acquittal, and there is no prospect of agreeing.

Three men, Alfred McCarty, Benjamin Fenther and Reuben Boyd, fell into a vault last night and were smothered to death.

A few days since, a negro man and woman who had confessed the murder of their mistress, Mrs. Allen, at Liberty Landing, were taken out by the neighbors and hung.

A gentleman from Council Bluffs reports the Small Pox among the California emigrants.—Six had died.

Flour.—Remains very quiet without change in price.

Whiskey.—Steady at 21 1/2c.

Provisions.—100 hds becon shoulders sold at 3c packing, and 300 half hls No. 1 Lard at 6 1/2.